coastline ean province extends 1,225 kilometres from north to south, from the 60 llels. Its width at the southern end is 449 kilometres, at the widest pes, and at the northern boundary 418 kilometres. The province has than 645 kilometres on Hudson Bay and through the bay has access routes part of the year. metres, and more than 64 The prov parallels. ping The

and 150 south g gradually elevation b stain, locate is comparatively level, with land elevations rising gralevel at Hudson Bay. Most of the province has an elevaes. The highest point in Manitoba is Baldy Mountain, with an altitude of 831 metres. metre sea Pro **Janitoba** from Mountain 300 west and

of Brandon, in southwestern Manitoba, is about 390 m part of the province at Flin Flon it is about 290 metres. altitude of Bi t-central part west The

the agricultural land lies in a triangular-shaped block in the southern page. One side of the triangle runs along the American-Manitoba bordering the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary, while the third cuts diagona ince from the southeast corner to a point west of Lake Winnipegosis. toba's population lives in this area. Manitoba's province along vince. The puo the Jo

e in Jnder few lakes, aphical e northern three-fifths of the province is of an entirely different geographic, lying within the Precambrian belt where rock generally comes to the subuntry is very rugged and is laced with streams and rivers, has hundred of uch of it is covered by large swamps. Forest, consisting mainly of spruce, of this area, which is the principal source of the province's mineral wealth, fish, and fur-bearing animals. Beyond this, in territory lying roughly nortawn west from Churchill, is the Arctic tundra. The tundra can support only geographic peaties ground that is always frozen, called "permafrost." As of animal, such as Arctic fox, wolves, caribou, lemmings and polar bear, egions. Substantial numbers of birds migrate into the tundra during the sive for the south with the coming of fall. the The northern country is much of it lying regions. veget leave for growing vege this "active of this fish, drawn Jo mation, species wood, these most he line and

the Nelson, and Hudson All of Manitoba's water flows to Hudson Bay. The principal rivers are the Churchill and Hayes Rivers, and their tributaries, which flow directly into Huds he Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, which drain into Lake Winnipeg; Assimiboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length thro hewan, Red and W 2, a tributary of t belt of Manitoba. Assiniboine, agricultural the

other and Before southern Manitoba was settled for agricultural purposes, much of it a huge swamp that covered an area south from Lakes Winnipeg and Manit United States. This was caused by flooding on the Red, Assiniboine, Pembina rivers that wound through the flat plain. Water was retained by heavy grass flowed back into the rivers very slowly. This water was augmented by runoff fand from summer rains.

south. throughout ements nc extensive system of drainage ditches had to be constructed throu Manitoba to make the region suitable for cultivation. This system by the municipalities and the province, and additions and improven Jo H being central stantly tained An

channels at To protect Winnipeg and other centres from floods, a system of dikes has been constructed. The largest channel is the Red River Floodway, opened can carry a large part of the water of the Red River around Winnikilometre channel, 305 metres wide, was started in 1962 and completed in 1 of \$63,000,000. The amount of earth moved was about 30 per cent great excavated in building the St. Lawrence Seaway Canadian section.

west r the Portage Diversion was constructed just threat of flooding to that city and Winnipeg River e the t the Assiniboine R 1 Prairie to reduce On o

dam am E. long of w ch channel determir 29-kilometre 425-metreamount the ಡ determines ure on the c on is a behind structure on rersion mo. dam fr cities. 111.
water diverted ake Manitoba the control floodwater di B while to L control diverted the river, farmland between the Manitoba that carries the river. A cues down the water to be tinues of wat on

river. 00 Was of the reservoir length entire le Assiniboine the along waters the Jo reaches of control upper Shellmouth to

known into Sa 1,280 and metres high and lake it creates, dextends back and The 21 valley. IS made of earth kilometres River uth Dam is made the Assiniboine 48 than more The Shellmouth stretching across t the Prairies," is r

1970. since nse in peen have Both these projects

## IMATE

variations but ide cold, degre are qu in well below freezing. and 1, sunny summers ar August average 25 ain well below freezin remain warm, given and uly seratures in July almost always for Winnipeg) g by characterized ernoon temperatur values (for readings climate is winter days. Afterno mid-winter daytime r from the "average" Manitoba's seasons. all

July and and OI 0 y averages-Churchill 18.5 are minus ne Pas, January 1 and 15.2. At c for July 11.9. in Brandon t The Pas, Ja -26.1 and and At ry temperatures 18.9 degrees. A are-27.5 degrees. averages Janaury January is 1 the for July monthly mean for July 17.9 and at Thompson Mean (average) onthly mean for J the mean at Bay coast

the Jo feature is a distinguishing Manitoba. is southern days sunny including Jo A high percentage

cm). imes heavy showers. Most of souther wannually (Winnipeg 131 cm, Branch, are recorded in northeastern Manit the Duck and Riding Mountains. Bran mor summer the in falls snow annually ( ipitation More than half of the annual precipitat quently in the form of brief but sometimes I receives 110 to 140 centimetres of snow ann The heaviest snowfalls, close to 160 cm, are line from Bissett to Churchill, and in the D sometimes